THE

UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

VOL. VIII. MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, JANUARY & FEBRUARY, 1883. NO. 4.

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MIDDLEBURY:
PRINTED AT THE REGISTER BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.
1883.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero. six orations. including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twelve lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratic Equations, and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Latin Grammar, (Harkness,or Allen and Greenough); Latin Prose Composition, (Allen or Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Doderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Hellenica; Herodotus; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity, Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin), Algebra,(Davies' Bourdon), Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric,(Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; (Tacitus, (selections); Juvenal or Persius; Plato; Euripides; Boice's Exercises in Greek Syntax; Lysias; Exercises in writing Latn; Analytical Geometry, (Loomis), Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying. with practice in the field, Navigation, (Loomis), Calculus (Loomis), Trench's English Past and Present,-

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Terence or Plautus; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer), Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately), Logic, (Jevons), Logic of Christian Evidences, (Wright).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett), International Law (Woolsey), History of Civilization (Guizot), Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Mental Science; (Porter's Human Intellect, Hamilton): History of Grecian Philosophy, Geology. (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature. (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1882. Sept. 14.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec. 19—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1883. Jan. 4.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 27.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 27.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 12.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 26—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
July 1.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
July 3.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 4.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 13.—Fall Term begins, Thursday,

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. VIII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., FEBRUARY, 1883. NO. 4.

DANTE, FROM LONGFELLOW'S MICHAEL ANGELO.

I turn for consolation to the leaves
Of the great master of our Tuscan tongue,
Whose words, like colored garnet-shirls in lava,
Betray the heat in which they were engendered.
A mendicant, he ate the bitter bread
Of others, but repaid their meagre gifts
With immortality. In courts of princes
He was a by-word, and in streets of towns
Was mocked by children, like the Hebrew prophet,
Himself a prophet. I too know the cry,
Go up, thou bald head! from a generation
That, wanting reverence, wanteth the best food
The soul can feed on. There's not room enough
For age and youth upon this little planet.
Age must give way. There was not room enough
Even for this great poet. In his song
I hear reverberate the gates of Florence,
Closing upon him, never more to open;
But mingled with the sound are melodies
Celestial from the gates of paradise.
He came, and he is gone. The people knew not
What manner of man was passing by their doors,
Until he passed no more; but in his vision
He saw the torments and beatitudes
Of souls condemned or pardoned, and hath left
Behind him this sublime Apocalypse.

February Atlantic.

THE AGE OF CHIVALRY.

IN the court of the ancient Scottish kings the knight was obliged to swear "I shall defend the just action of all ladies of honor; of all true and friendless widows, of orphans and maidens of good fame." Such was the gallantry of Knighthood. It gave woman not only love, but respect and attention. Such, I take to be a fair sample of the sentiments of gallantry in its golden age—the age of chivalry.

In some respects this age was as unfortunate as it was exemplary, for among the devotees of chivalry we find a class of men, who then were styled extremists, who to-day would be called lunatics. The picture of Don Quixote attended by Sancho Panza, going forth for a Knight's crusade and to avenge the wrongs of women in general is as ridiculous as the writer could wish, but it is no exaggeration of the actions and sentiments of extremists in the middle ages. Though their action was productive of no evil their extraordinary zeal for the welfare of woman has brought upon them much ridicule, but their object was a noble one and, if their lives were erratic, we must not condemn them. Natural instincts, intensified by the spirit of the age carried them to extremes. But consider them as we may, the system they supported must challenge our admiration, not only for the results, but for the reasons which inspired them, for to be brave and honorable was the criterion of Knighthood, and a life lost in defense of woman's honor was glory sufficient.

Woman had whatever her heart desired, and for the mere asking, but gallantry was not limited to mere action. Indeed the Gallant of the eleventh and twelfth centuries was not so demonstrative in his attentions to the fair sex as the beau of the present, but his life was marked by an undeviating principle—the sacredness of woman's sphere, her character and her person. The life of the Knight was a story of love and warfare and he strove for distinction in the latter only that he might be enhanced in the eyes of his lady-love. This was the highest motive in his conception.

Although romance was a leading factor in the history of mediæval chivalry, we fail to find those harrowing tales of disappointed love and its familiar sequel. Fickleness in ladies was simply dishonorable; in knights, a crime. Should it be known, the guilty ones were ostracized from feudal society. The influence of such principles is apparent. They brought into action all the finer attributes of man's nature; they made him capable of honorable deeds and, in fact, a gentle-

man. To woman they gave unlimited influence over the affairs of men; kept her from the worst of evils—caprice, and made her worthy of the respect which popular opinion bestowed upon her. In such an atmosphere moved the heroes and heroines of the dark ages, but what an anomaly here presents itself. On the one hand we perceive the sovereignty of woman and, on the other hand, we remember this was an age in which social and civil affairs were in a state of chaos. Rank superstition prevailed and the feudal Barons fought for the balance of power. With such surroundings we might expect to find social degradation, but instead we find social sentiments almost religious in character and a gallantry that has never had its counterpart in the world's history, a gallantry that was not a trap for woman's honor but a safeguard and support for her purity and good name.

THE VOTER'S DUTY.

IT is admitted that there is corruption in politics, but it is not so readily seen who are to blame for this corruption. The principles which should govern *all* are perceived and acted upon only by the few.

What then is the voter's duty? It is perhaps useless to advise the old voters who have joined themselves soul and body to their respective parties and have become so accustomed to its corruptions (and shall we not say, themselves so corrupt,) that they are not aware of its rottenness. But what is the duty of the young voter and of the man who is soon to vote for the first time?

He must of course join some party, but he should be independent and look the field over well and studiously before he decides the matter. He should first satisfy himself of the value of its aims and the soundness of its principles, and, even then, he should not consider himself inseperably joined to the party, but should consider that it would be his duty to withdraw from it, should he find it false to the welfare of his country. How many are foolishly held by party ties when they know their party is doing wrong?

The voter should first gain a knowledge of his country, its vastness, its worth. As he looks about him and sees prosperity everywhere, he should remember that he is enjoying the results of the labors of generations, and that upon him partially depends the perpetuity of this prosperity.

Let the voter learn to value the principles of liberty and justice upon which our government is founded; let him become acquainted with the history of the struggles to maintain those principles. Then. before he casts a single vote, let him remember that his vote, so far as it goes, declares whether or not the government is to live.

He must love his country, and let her find in him a true lover and helper in every threatening danger and need, no matter what party interests may decree or temptations offer. Thus may the voter ensure a good government and the prosperity of his country.

The corruption in politics is due to dishonest and selfish politicians who are placed in power and kept there by the votes of their fellow citizens. As the voters are able to remove them and to place better men in power, are not the voters to blame for the corruption which sometimes threatens even the welfare of the government? Are they not, then, unfaithful to their oaths, to their duty, and to their country? The voter must be governed by the great laws of liberty and of right.

Those who vote in ignorance of what they are voting for and for whom they are voting, do themselves and the country an injury. It is the ignorance of some of our native citizens and of the foreign element of our population that makes them the tools of the demagogues and scheming politicians. These political sharks work for their own selfish ends and will gain them, if possible, by fair means or foul. Thus corruption is caused. If this ignorance could be removed, would not some of the corruption in politics be avoided? Is it not, therefore, the duty of every voter to vote *understandingly?*

When a man becomes a voter, he swears allegiance to the country and virtually declares that he will act always for its best good so far as he is able. But voters too often overlook this obligation and give the preference to party interests. History gives us many examples of noble men who have kept this obligation and have won the highest commendation. One of the most illustrious of these examples is John Quincy Adams, the "Old Man Eloquent," as he was called in his latter days. Nothing could cause him to deviate from what he believed to be the right course. His associates and constituents knew him to be faithful to the best good of his country, and that he would disregard party interests when they clashed with its welfare. Let every voter follow the example of this true and noble man and we will have less cause to complain of corruption.

When voters realize the worth of their country; cherish the principles of justice and liberty upon which its government is founded, and are faithful to their duty and the best good of the nation, they will care less for party interests and more for good government. Then corruption will have ceased, for only true men will be able to obtain office. To-day there is corruption, but ultimately our country's triumph will be great and lasting.

ACROSTIC.

Hail, old friend!
Ev'ning's come.
Now comes rest.
Rapidly the years have flown.
Youth and prime no more they own.

Proud are we
Of thy name.
Well hast thou
Earned its fame.
Learning's cheap, beside thy truth.
Lives like thine adorn the earth. F.

A PLEA FOR LATIN.

BUT some one says: "You have touched on a very serious defect in education—a defect in all our colleges, and one which, I believe, is owing largely to the arrangement of studies. You have alluded to the infelicities of expression. How can you expect a young man to write English correctly, to think in his native tongue, as he ought to think, when so much time is given to Latin and Greek?

But are we so sure that it is the study of Latin and Greek that must be held responsible for this slovenliness in English? Hardly. Certainly the very finest writers of English in the last centuries have been men familiar with the authors and the languages of antiquity. And if I were to mention the very best means within the range of my knowledge for the attainment of a mastery in English, I should say, long and patient and precise translation from Latin and Greek into English.

But some one says: "Yes, Latin for the linguist, Latin for the historian, Latin for the lawyer, Latin for the theologian, but my boy is to be a business man, and something more directly useful for him, if you please!" Is not that first result of Latin study when properly pursued, that it teaches the correct use of English, of immense value to a business man? And I add another result, which seems of especial significance for a business career. It is the training of the judgment. The mind must pick out of various possible relations for a word the one most reasonable relation; must, especially in the initial stages of Latin study, select that acceptation which has the most to commend it. Over and over again in the analysis of a single sentence there must be a balancing of probabilities, a discrimination of proprieties and improprieties, and a final choice of that which seems to be the right thing. Life, human life is an adaptation of a means to an end. He, who by repeated processes of analysis and selection has been trained to unfold what at first seems a hopeless confusion into an organic entity has, I think, gained a preparation for business life that no merely mathematical or historical training can supply. And I would have a boy, if he is never to go to college, if he is to be a farmer, a blacksmith, or a carpenter, pursue as far as he may the study of Latin in the most thorough way.—*From an address by President Carter of Williams College.*

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., FEBRUARY, 1883.

EDITORS:

C. B. F. PALMER, '83, *Editor-in-Chief.*

SAM'L SHELDON, 83, JAMES TEN BROEKE, '84,
W. H. HOYT, '83, C. R. PIPER, '84,
G. M. ROWLAND, '83, G. E. LATHROP, '84.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

R. J. BARTON, *Business Manager.*

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SINGLE COPIES, - - - - - - - - - 12

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Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

Editorial.

WE HAVE been delayed this month by circumstances beyond our control. A change of printers and the consolidation of offices has caused it. We have been sorely tempted to go elsewhere, but bear with them this time. Owing to the lateness of the number we have thought best to issue it as a double number. This will enable us to publish a commencement number in July and so, while giving our usual complement of numbers, enable us to give a full report of the commencement exercises, etc., which otherwise we could not do. We believe that this will be entirely satisfactory to our subscribers and patrons.

NOTHING is better calculated to favorably impress the visitor of a college than neat, substantial, commodious and cleanly dormitories and it may be said with equal truth that nothing will prejudice this same visitor against the college more than to find the halls and rooms littered, walls defaced and a general slovenly appearance of the dormitories. It is likely that the first impressions made upon the mind of the sub-freshman and his parents arise from the halls where he is intending to take up his abode for the next four years.

Now no college can preserve its buildings unless the students personally take upon themselves the responsibility, regard the college property as something in which they have a personal interest and make it a matter of personal pride that the halls and rooms look neat and tidy. Students are too apt to allow themselves to become careless and go on the principle that college property is provided especially for them to destroy; it is part of what they pay for. That this idea is an erroneous one, no thinking student, who stops a moment to reflect, will deny. True, we do pay for all damages but damage arising from the breaking of a pane of glass or a door panel or kicking a small hole in the plastering for which the student expects eventually to pay is but a small proportion of the actual damage done to the college. The next student who comes along is irresistibly tempted to make the hole just a little larger, "for the fun of the thing" and before long the halls present a sorry condition without any one student being directly responsible for it.

The writer makes the assertion without fear of contradiction that there is not a student in college who would not be ashamed to bring his parents or friends into some of the halls of the college, especially Starr hall, and that there is no student who did not mentally recognize the force and justice of the remarks recently made by the Faculty in regard to this matter.

In view of these facts we make an open appeal to the students by this personal influence to correct these evils which we believe arise from thoughtlessness and not from any other motive.

ON THE door to one of the rooms in the chapel building is a strip of metal, which has remained there from the time to which the

mind of the student runneth not backward, reading: "SENIOR ROOM." Now the students generally in entering the classic halls of the college, as well as the visitor, have always regarded this room as the especial recitation room of the senior class and have admired it not only as the coziest and best looking recitation room but also as the room in which the final polishing is given and have associated with it those hours with the President and Senior Professors, peculiarly the Senior's property. Hence this room has attached to it from long usage something of sanctity.

Recently, however, has come a dispelling of all of these apparently mythical delusions. First came the innovation of the Freshmen's algebra recitation in the room—sad profanation! Now with other changes has come a change to this room and it seems that we have been misled by the label. The room is not the Senior room but a "spare chamber," and the Senior class wander from room to room having literally no abiding place. We recite in the "little attic room," the Rhetorical room, the Latin room, the Laboratory or anywhere there happens to be a fire. We have heard that one Senior keeps a tablet on which the succeeding day's recitations are assigned to their appropriate rooms in order to avoid being tardy by being obliged to hunt for the room. We are somewhat skeptical in regard to this but it seems probable.

THE complaint is quite frequent among our exchanges that the students do not exert themselves at all to support their college paper. That is exactly the case here and we are at a loss to account for it. It may be attributed to the modesty of the average student, but who ever heard of a student being modest. It may be for want of time, but the student finds time to play billiards or euchre (of course he does not though.)

Anyway, whatever the cause, the student who neglects the opportunity thus afforded to improve himself by cultivating the ability to express his thoughts in print, loses that which he can never hope to regain and which would prove of incalculable benefit to him in after life. It goes without saying, that the young man who wishes to "make his mark" in the world in the present civilization *must* have the facility of expressing his thoughts and theories in readable print. Unless he has this facility his knowledge is of no avail.

THERE is the musical man and the musician. The former generally predominates. You will hear him singing "The bulldog on the bank," "Way down on the Suwanee river" and similar melodies, on his way up and down the halls at all hours of the day and night.

He is usually several notes off the key; has no regard for time and imagines that every piece has a crescendo in it which extends as long as his breath holds out.

We have all met with this musical man. He is frequently a "jolly good fellow" and we forgive him the laceration of our nerves.

Occasionally he comes merrily to our door, unceremoniously enters, still singing, and if we happen to be engaged in attempting to master some intricate philosophical problem, all thought is banished with his noisy entrance. Then it is that we are tempted to call down upon him the maledictions of Orpheus and Thalia, but we forbear and he goes merrily on his way to inflict his melody (?) upon other unwary mortals. We heave a sigh of relief, carefully shut the door after him and attempt to gather up the threads of our work.

ALLUSION has been made heretofore in these columns in regard to the manner in which the various fires are managed by the janitor.

A fresh instance of the apparent neglect or incapacity of this personage occurred in the reading room a few days ago, which came near causing a serious accident. One of the students who was suffering from a severe cold entered the reading room which was full of coal gas and being unable to detect the odor was gradually over-

come by it and but for the opportune arrival of some of the other students would soon have become unconscious. As it was he suffered severely for several days from the effects of the gas. This matter evidently needs investigation.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF HONORS.

EDUCATED men do not accomplish, generally speaking, as much literary work as they might be expected to. Often this is because they set themselves no definite ends, and often their lack of aim, as well as their failure to accomplish successful work, arises from their ignorance of how work is to be done. They neither know what to do, nor how to do it.

An important part of education, and one that is too generally neglected, is accordingly training in methods of study. If a man can be taught how to economize his time, and to use the minutes, and quarter-hours effectively, something valuable has been given him. But if he can be taught how to find topics worth studying, that is, which promise *results*, if he can learn how to plan out a course of research into an unknown field, how to find the books which will aid him in his study, and how to use them when found, and finally how to state his results when they have been obtained, he has learned that without which his other study would be in large measure lost to the world, if not to himself.

The object of the new system of honors established by the Faculty is to accomplish just this. It does not interfere with the regular work of the college, for the honor-man must pass every test imposed on other students, and in his own department must attain a high rank, 75 per cent for "Honors." and 90 per cent for "Highest Honors." But it adds both work and facilities to the ordinary curriculum. It assigns extra work to be done by the student. He must find time for this. He must throw up this skating party, and toss aside that novel. He must grow inventive, and have the spirit of such men as Frederick W. Robertson who learnt the Greek Testament entire, a few verses at a time when he was shaving. This is no small point to gain. The system also increases the facilities of the college, for it draws the student while doing the work into closer contact with his teacher. He receives help in developing his topic, in deciding what clues will lead to valuable thoughts or perchance new discoveries. He learns the value and use of catalogues and libraries. And, little by little, he comes into the possession of a method of study, and feels himself master of one field of thought, small though it may be. And in general the performance of such a piece of work gives him the appetite for further studies of the kind, and the power of prosecuting them successfully.

The studies of the course are divided for this purpose into seven departments, Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Natural History, History and Political Science, and Philosophy. If one will take honors in Modern Languages, for example, he must attain the designated per cent. in French, German *and Latin*, for the latter language is so essential to the comprehension of the former languages, and so necessary to one who wishes to attain a thorough knowledge of the science of Grammar as such, as properly to be reckoned here, as well as among the Classics. Then the Professor will assign extra work,—a book to be read,—an author to be studied as a whole,—or an essay to be written on some topic involving the use of the language most preferred, and if the student performs this, and can read at sight common works in the language in hand, and is in some good degree a *linguist*, he will be given honors.

In addition to the substantial acquirement of power made in working for honors,—which is their chief object, and the great reason why the system is provided,—it is expected that they will subserve various other ends. They will, for example, give encouragement to the student who is good in some departments and poor in others, by giving recognition to his talents, and will help him to make more of a man of himself. They will

also be of essential help to the honor-man after graduation. Honors will be proclaimed on the Commencement stage, and a certificate will be given stating exactly what the honors mean. School committees and Professors in professional schools will examine these certificates, and learn to place a higher value on "honor men." It is expected that no honor of the College will be found to equal these special honors in anything for which honors are valuable.

Professor F. H. FOSTER, *Dr. Phil.*

Note and Comment.

We publish elsewhere an article on the new honor system in regard to which allusions have heretofore been made in our columns.

What the UNDERGRADUATE would like to know:

Why the janitor does not exchange his watch for a sun glass.

What is the propriety now in having one of the recitation rooms labelled "Senior Room."

How many students will take their meals at the new boarding house next year.

Why it is that a recitation room is warmer with a thermometer in it.

What name is to be bestowed on the little corner room next the observatory, northeast corner.

We wish to state for the edification of some of our exchanges that we do not "fill up" with magazine reviews but give our full compliment of reading matter and these reviews are so much additional matter which, for reasons, we prefer to continue.

A patron and friend of the UNDERGRADUATE writes as follows: "Though an Alumnus of nearly twenty years' standing, your paper is a welcome visitor to my table."

The Editor acknowledges the receipt of the handsome and unique "Brief" of the recent banquet of the Illinois State Bar Association at Springfield and also an invitation to the Fifth annual Festival of the Sons of Vermont at Chicago the 17th inst., through the courtesy of the Secretary, Mr. E. B. Sherman.

The College *Mercury* strongly urges College graduates who have not "positive inclinations toward any particular vocation" to enter the signal service. The advice given is seasonable and sensible and should commend itself to every graduate of this class.

What should the relation between Faculty and student be? Should the student know anything of the faculty outside of the class room? Should the faculty when they meet a student recognize him? These are delicate questions for us to consider as the wind is whispering about our *sanctum*, but as a little ventilation does it good we hope it may produce a like result with the questions before us. Certainly a student should know a Professor outside of his class room. We don't believe in the you-keep-your-distance idea. We want to see them more sociable. And when a member of a faculty meets a student he should not be so deeply engaged in study—as some of our faculty always are—that he cannot see him. Some students look upon the faculty as a sort of police force and hence keep aloof from them. Away with such ideas. They belong to the faculty, but they are only men for a' that.—*Review.*

Harvard has finally concluded to father its offspring and hereafter in the curriculum of our renowned and wealthy sister will be found the department of athletics * *

This decisive move on the part of one of the influential American Universities will undoubtedly cause agitation in other colleges**

It can hardly be expected however that other institutions will, for the present, at least, follow in the footsteps of Harvard * *

The Trustees would, in many cases consider the introduction of such a department the undermining of the whole foundation on which the college has rested for so long * *

This tendency to broaden, rather than narrow the channel is one which is the legitimate offspring of the times * *

UNDERGRADUATE EDITORIAL, November, 1882.

Harvard has finally concluded to father its offspring and hereafter in the curriculum of our renowned and wealthy sister will be found the department of athletics * *

This decisive step on the part of the oldest college in the country will undoubtedly be a grand stimulus * *

It is not at all likely that many of our institutions will go as far in this direction as Harvard has done **

The Trustees of many of our colleges would think that such a step would have a tendency to undermine the foundation on which the college rests * *

There seems to be a tendency to widen rather than narrow the channels, and it is one that is the offspring of the times * * B. B.

WASHINGTON JEFFERSONIAN, December, 1882.

In an ably written editorial in the University *Press* on the duties of the college paper we find the following:

"In its true and proper sphere, it is the true recorder of the student's life and the store house to which we shall turn in future years for the recollections of our college days."

We wish that this sentence might commend itself to every alumnus and lead him to send to his college paper from time to time reminiscences of his college life. College life, as every alumnus knows, has its different phases, and these letters are always instructive and edifying as marking the changes which are continually taking place in the college and furnishing interesting comparisons.

Communication.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments of the Communication Column.]

Editors of Undergraduate:

There is a matter which I have thought best to write to you about and that is the manner in which the present janitor uniformly exceeds the rule in ringing the bells, if by so doing he can favor a Professor or make a student late.

By rule I understand, he is supposed to ring the last bell a stated time and then, at the expiration of one minute, strike.

Now if he happens to know that one of the Professors is within two or three minutes walk of the chapel he will hold the bell in order to give him time to get to his recitation room but, on the other hand, in the morning, even if he observes one or half a dozen students on Waldo avenue hurrying to reach the chapel, he will apparently hasten the last bell and strike it while they are within twenty feet of the chapel and, as it often seems, before his full minute is up and so we are demerited. Perhaps he thinks that he will fare better by thus uniformily favoring the Faculty and working against the students, but I for one, protest against this evident unfairness. What is "sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander" and if he cannot make up his mind to be fair he at least ought to give the boys the same chance he gives the Professors. There are other things which might be said but I trust to "a word in time."

FAIR PLAY.

Personals.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'38. Dr. Storrs Hall is president of the Rock River Medical Society which held its regular semi-annual meeting on the 10th inst. at Fon du-lac, Wisconsin.

'39. Mr. John G. Saxe, the poet, still resides in Albany, at the house of his son, and is an invalid. The disease from which he suffers is neuralgia, affecting the great nerve centers and accompanied by chronic dyspepsia. He has suffered no impairment of mental stremgth.—*Manchester Journal.*

"Judge Geo. Reed, a graduate of Middlebury college was a victim of the Newhall House fire at Milwaukee, Wis. His family were residents of Castleton some fifty years ago. His brother Harrison has been governor of Florida."—*Register.* Can any of our readers inform us as to the year of Judge Reed's graduation?

'56. Moses Marston is professor of English in the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis.

'57. Gen. H. H. Thomas has been twice elected speaker of the House of Representatives in Illinois and came within one vote of securing the nomination to congress.

'59. Rev. E. J. Thompson, formerly professor of mathematics in the University of Minnesota, is now pastor of a Presbyterian church in Castleton, Dakota.

'60. Hon. E. B. Sherman, who is now Master in Chancery in the U. S. Court at Chicago was called upon and happily responded to the toast "The Courts as Educators of the People," at the 6th annual banquet of the Illinois State Bar Association held at the Leland Hotel, Springfield, January 4th. Mr. Sherman is also secretary of "The Sons of Vermont" society of Chicago.

'60. Hon. C. M. Hollis, attorney-at-law and broker at Marion, Iowa, in addition to his professional labors is quite extensively engaged in farming operations. He has recently made arrangements for improving six new farms the coming season, which with the farms he has previously been operating, will make him the landlord of ten farms, embracing one thousand acres

of the most choice lands in Iowa. Mr. Hollis leases these farms to cash paying tenants, and his "rent roll" is an agreeable thing (for him) to look at.

'61. George E. Plumbe, who graduated from Middlebury college in the class of 1861, is in town on a short business visit. Mr. Plumbe married Clara Russell, a daughter of the late Wm. P. Russell, and has made his home in Chicago since leaving here. He was for several years connected with the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and for the past two or three years has been on the staff of the Chicago Daily News, and has the reputation of being a journalist of ability.—*Reyister*.

'63. N. B. Smith is dristict attorney for Oswego county, New York, with headquarters at Pulaski.

'72. H. M. Ladd, D.D., of Danbury, Conn., spoke before the students and faculty of Union Theological Seminary, New York city, January 8th, giving a graphic account of his mission of inspection on the upper waters of the White Nile in 1871–2. The lecture was received with enthusiasm.

'72. Geo. H. Remele made a flying visit home recently, having come as far as Rutland with the Ruggles Street Church Quartette of Boston of which he is a member.

'76. W. S. Austin is in Seattc, Washington Territory.

'76. W. I. Brown, superintendent of public schools at Laramie city, Wyoming, has been spending his vacation with W. L. Brett, M.D., of the class of '77 at Denver, Colorado. Supt. Brown also visited Kearney, Nebraska, where he was formerly principal.

'78. Rev. Julius Atwood was in town and preached in St. Stephen's church morning and evening of the 14th ult. He is settled in a parish in Ipswick, Mass.

'79. E. R. Brainerd leads the singing in the Sabbath schools of Drs. Coe and Taylor and preaches in a mission chapel in the city in connection with post-graduate studies at Union.

'79. H. W. Hulbert has charge of a Mission chapel at Irvington-on-the-Hudson in connection with his studies in Union Theological Seminary.

'80. At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. of G. T. held at Montpelier on the 17th and 18th insts. the Lodge at Ludlow was represented by W. M. Bixby. Mr. Bixby gave us a short visit at the college on his way thither.

'80. F. A. Parker has removed to Gary, Dakota, where he is now completing his law studies. He intends to begin practicing in that territory early in the spring.

'80. S. B. Cady, we understand, has had a short furlough from his work in the U. S. Survey on the Mississippi river and has been stopping for a short time at his home in Cavendish. He is expecting to pass the requisite examinations at the Thayer School of Civil Engineering and take his degree before returning to his work at the west.

'80. Mr. P. M. Meldon of Rutland, a graduate of the college in 1880, was in town over Sunduy. He has been admitted to the Rutland county bar and will practice in Rutland.—*Register*.

'80. We regret to learn of the decease of Norman W. Smith, the eldest son of W. H. Smith, Esq., of this village, who died at Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday evening. Mr. Smith, who has been for some years past in ill-health, was spending the winter in Atlanta for the purpose of recruiting his health and of finishing his medical education, and he had been much improved in his health since going to Atlanta. The first intimation of the sad news was a dispatch to his father barely announcing his death, but not stating any circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith leave thismorning for Atlanta to bring back his remains to Rutland.—*Rutland Herald*.

Later reports state the death to have been by suicide and most deliberate as shown by the complete preparation in all particulars.

'81. J. C. Harvey is suffering from a severe sprain. His rooms are 309 West 14th St., New York city.

'82. H. E. Howard who was kept from entering Boston University last fall by a nervous trouble, is preaching in Victory, Vt., where he will remain until the spring conference.

'82. S. J. Preston is located as principal of the High School at Mamaroneck, N. Y. We understand he is meeting with good success and commanding a good salary.

'83. F. B. Sheldon, formerly of '83, is with the firm of Kent & Arnold, Cheyenne, Wyo., and is doing well. The firm was opened as a

Real Estate Agency less than a year since, whence it grew to a savings bank. It is now about to open a General Banking Business. Such is the *push* in our Western towns.

Town and Campus.

Will there be a *Ram*?

Prospects of a big freshet.

Dancing school has been postponed till after Easter.

President—"Is Mr. S. about?" Student (facetiously) "Yes, about sick."

A whist club has been organized among the young people of town to lighten the dullness of the season.

Owing to slight misunderstandings between father and son, Austin ('85) is to pursue his studies at home.

Prex. in moral science. "Well, Mr. S., if sensation is not in the brain, where is it then?" Senior—"In your mind."

The stones for the new court house are being drawn and it is expected that the process of building will soon be commenced.

The rhetorical exercises are now held in the rhetorical room. Is the college too poor to heat the chapel, or is the janitor too tired?

The frescoers have commenced operations upon the new Beckwith block. The design seems to be one conducive to cheerfulness.

The masquerade is passed and Lent has come; the memory of the former and the presence of the latter will undoubtedly produce a state of equilibrium.

On Wednesday a party of young people took a ride to East Middlebury and there held a dance in the Glen House. Unpleasant legal proceedings are reported.

It was a good little Freshie, who told the faculty during the week of prayer that *one* of his classmates *had* been a Christian once, but to see him now, one wouldn't think so.

Prof. Foster has had the room formerly known as the "patent room" fitted up into a recitation room which he can call exclusively his own. He evidently does not believe in copartnership.

Intermittent and spasmodic efforts have been made by the masons at constructing the foundations of the new boarding house, but the weather continues too frigid for very rapid progress.

The editor of the *Rutland Herald* and the Secretary of the Sheep Breeders' Association are exchanging personalities. Who will get the better of it?

One member of the Senior class is to study theology, one medicine, two law and the rest are still undetermined. All are in favor of sucking at every opportunity, so there appears to be no inconsistency.

On Thursday, Feb. 1st, Pres. Hamlin delivered an address before a society of gentlemen at Cooper Institute, New York city, upon the Protective Tariff, which is highly spoken of by the papers.

There is a rumor that the new Beckwith building will be dedicated, upon its completion, by a concert to be giveh by the members of the Schumann club, the proceeds to be devoted to the ladies circulating library.

The reading room receives but little if any attention at all now. Is this because of a decreasing taste for reading on the part of the students, or from a poor selection of papers and periodicals on the part of the faculty?

A Senior's excuses for being late, are: Monday Bolton changed his time; Tuesday I changed my time; Wednesday some one was ahead of me on the walk and I couldn't get by; Thursday—well, I guess I'll take my demerits for that.

A freshman, who had been reading Vennor's almanac, throwing it aside, says: "Any fool could predict the weather for this part of the country. All you have to say is cold, colder, colder than damnation with a slight moderation for July and August.

The faculty have been obliged to purchase thermometers to keep up the temperature of the recitation rooms. The doctor of philosophy has instructed the janitor in thermometric calculations and in consequence of the whole Alden has raised his price on thermometers.

It is an occasion of great regret that Col. R. G. Ingersoll is unable to supply the vacancy made by Mr. Tourjee's inability to fulfil his engagement in the lecture course, but he is at present so thoroughly engrossed in the star route cases that he has no time to tend to the lecturing business.

Logical Junior. "Joseph Cook says that Cæsar could have traveled around the Roman Empire, at the time of its greatest extent, in one hundred days with relays of horses. It takes four years for a student to pass through Middlebury college with relays of horses, consequently Middlebury college is greater than the Roman Empire." Cheers from the faculty, leers from the class.

One of the Freshmen wanted to attend Whitmore & Clark's show but had only thirty cents. He therefore came in late and tendered the doorkeeper twenty-five cents. D. K. informs him that the admission is thirty-five. Fresh. looks diligently through his pockets and produces thirty cents and offers to deposit that and leave his hat for security while he goes in and borrows the other five cents of the crowd.

President and Mrs. Hamlin gave a reception Wednesday evening to the members of the faculty, the students and other invited friends from the village. When the guests had arrived and enjoyed an informal social hour, refreshments were served. The wants of the inner man satisfied, the company was assembled in a single room, seated camp-fashion around the walls in double rank. When the lights had been darkened sufficiently to give a genuine twilight-camp-party-effect the Doctor gave an account of a thrilling adventure of some of his comrades when they were all boys. This feature of the evening was novel and interesting. After singing a few pieces the company retired, agreed that they had enjoyed a pleasant evening.

On Tuesday, Feb. 13, the voters of the town met in the town room to continue the discussions and business relative to the construction of a new town hall. Previously it had been determined that there should in nowise be any association with the county in the building of its court house. The advantages and disadvantages of different sites was discussed, which ended in the appointment of a committee, who were instructed to purchase the site and building commonly known as the Nathan Wood place and proceed in the construction of a hall, to be completed about next November and not to exceed in cost $16,000. Plans were on exhibition, which indicated the prominent features of the new building. It is to be used as a concert hall as well as performing its proper functions. In consideration of this fact it will have a well equipped stage and a seating capacity of about eight hundred.

College Notes.

AMHERST.

Seniors have petitioned for partial relief from Saturday work.

The Durfee plant-house at the Amherst agricultural college, which originally cost $10,000, has been damaged several thousand dollars worth by fire.

The Glee Club went on a successful trip, leaving Amherst on the 19th, and separating on the 23d, having given coneerts in Brooklyn, Middletown and Montclair.

The rumor that the Faculty have forbidden participation in the Intercollegiate Sports is unqualifiedly false. Alexandria Hall has just been repaired and generally fitted up.

President Seelye of Amherst spends an interesting hour with the seniors every Monday morning answering such questions on literary, political and miscellaneous subjects as they may choose to hand in.

HARVARD.

The University crew have begun training.

Class races will be rowed the second week in May.

The Glee Club has been reduced to twelve members.

A reading room has been opened recently by the students.

Crocker and Lovering alone of last year's nine are practicing at present, but it is probable that Coolidge, Baker and Le Moyne may be induced to play.

Political economy is said to be the one subject in which no Harvard student fails to elect a course during the three years in which he is allowed a choice of studies. Ten years ago there were 71 students of political economy, while this year there are 210.

WILLIAMS.

The Seniors complain of overwork.

The Glee Club sang at Utica, Oneida and Buffalo. N. Y., during the vacation.

As far as is known, not a single man was dropped at the end of last term,—an almost unprecedented occurrence.

The President and Trustees of Williams col-

lege ask for the repeal of that part of its charter which was granted in 1793, by which its income from property is limited to £6,000 a year, about $30,000 in the money of the present time.

A scientific expedition will be undertaken by Williams college next summer, in which students will join, to procure specimens for use in biology and geology. A steamer has already been procured, which will be fitted up with apparatus for deep-sea dredging and electric lights for gathering specimens at night.

R. F. Boas, a Williams college freshman, has discovered a new method of obtaining the squares and cubes of numbers without necessitating the tedious process of multiplication. It is claimed that, while the result is exact, and thus superior to logarithmic results, the time required in performing the operation is only about half that required by the ordinary methods. Mr. Boas is now engaged in seeking a method for securing still higher powers.

ELSEWHERE.

A Portland jury returned a $2,700 verdict against the seven students of Bowdoin for injuries inflicted upon the Freshman they hazed some time since.

Professor Fraser of the University of Chicago has been selected by the publishers of the new "Encyclopedia Britannica," to write the article on "Mormonism" for that popular work.

A student in the West Va. university at Morgantown was recently refused a copy of the life of Charles Sumner, by the librarian, who regarded it as not being a fit book for him to read.

Western Maryland college students are incensed because of the arrest of several of their fellow students for engaging in an innocent and popular song within a hundred yards of the college premises.

Prof. Samuel S. Greene of Brown university, who was stricken with paralysis on the way to his class-room, died at Providence the 24th inst. It was through him that the students obtained their base-ball field and their nine, a gymnasium for winter practice. He published several text-books on the English language and English grammar.

The Wesleyan Seniors have voted to have class-day exercises. One more case of measles has broken out in college and it is likely more will follow. The John Evans scholarship of $2,000, lately founded by Mrs. Evans of South Meriden, is open to candidates for the ministry in the Junior and Senior classes. Mrs. Evans has given the college museum her husband's large and valuable cabinet of minerals.

At a recent Washington re-union Gen. Chamberlain of Bowdoin college reported a considerable relaxation in discipline, and finds the students "worthy of all the confidence which is imposed in them." That institution has "furnished to the nation a president, 22 senators and representatives in congress, 14 judges of high courts, 9 governors of states, 18 college presidents, a Longfellow, a Hawthorne and S. S. Prentiss." The same day he was called home by a hazing escapade.

The Freshmen at the University of Wisconsin, according to the *Press*, recently perpetrated a huge joke on the Sophs. in retaliation for the stealing of their ice cream last term by the Sophs. The Sophs. had started for Sun Prairie with their girls "to celebrate their long contemplated jubilee," when they were stopped and four of them arrested on a warrant charging them with petty larceny and released after a vexatious delay, being compelled to go before a justice and procure bail to the amount of $200.

Reviews and Notices.

THE FEBRUARY ATLANTIC contains among other interesting matter the second part of "Michael Angelo;" "Stage Rosalinds" by Richard Grant White; Some Truths about the Civil Service, by Henry L. Nelson and a paper on Puget Sound, by H. H. Oliver Wendell Holmes is to write exclusively for this magazine this year.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S "CRAYON PAPERS." Until lately the inimitable productions of this Prince in the realm of letters have been practically inaccessible to persons of moderate means on account of their high price (over $30.) The recent expiration of copyright has resulted in the publication of a handsome Elzevir edition, with a brilliant sketch of the Life of Iriving by the poet, R. H. Stoddard, making a volume of over 350 pages. For introduction and to secure a large sale the publisher offers to send, if ordered at once, a specimen copy in cloth for the astonishing low price of 35 cents; in half Russia, 45 cents. Irving's complete works are offered at from $6,

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A DICTIONARY OF ELECRICITY BY HENRY GREER. Octavo $3. N. Y. Agent College of Electrical Engineering, 122 East 26th street, New York. Professor Weston says of it, "It is exceedingly valuable to all interested in electrical science. Leaving out the old glass machine. sealing wax, amber experiments, etc., etc., and inserting cuts and descriptions of the recent wonderful inventions, makes it exceptionally interesting to electricians and telegraphers. Nearly every electrical inventor and manufacturer in the world will find a description of their invention or apparatus in it.

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Exchanges.

Since our last issue we have received the following new exchanges:

The *Philomathean Review*, published by the Young Men's Philomathean Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., a bright monthly devoted to literary, society, dramatic, sporting and military news.

The *Bates Student* is again on our table, a welcome visitor presenting as it does an attractive appearance both as regards contents and typography.

We welcome to our table the *Michigan Argonant*, the new bi-weekly, published at the University of Michigan. It is greatly superior to the average college publication and a credit to its editors and the Institution.

Our old friend, the *University Quarterly*, has again reached our sanctum, and is as readable as ever.

He—"I wish you were an opportunity." She—"Why?" He—"Because I've been told to embrace every opportunity."—*Olio.*

Absent-minded Sophomore to Senior:—"Yes, I was born in Boston, somewhere near Scollay Square." Senior: "Was your mother present?" A. S.: "Ye—s, I believe so."—*Tuftonian.*

She was a pretty young person, and he was trying to talk his best. "I'm a Sophomore," he said to one of her questions. "Why, how can that be? You ——," but she saw his discomfiture. "Oh, I see," she said with the softest look of mystification, "You have two Sophomore years at your college."

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